```
=> s methionine
         96237 METHIONINE
           554 METHIONINES
L1        96430 METHIONINE
                (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)

=> s peroxide
        236997 PEROXIDE
         49580 PEROXIDES
L2      256595 PEROXIDE
                (PEROXIDE OR PEROXIDES)

=> s PVP or polyvinylpyrrolidone or (poly vinylpyrrolidone) or (polyvinyl
pyrrolidone) or (poly vinyl pyrrolidone)
         15020 PVP
            45 PVPS
         15040 PVP
                (PVP OR PVPS)
         19846 POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE
           107 POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONES
         19890 POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE
                (POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONES)
        752990 POLY
             2 POLIES
        752991 POLY
                (POLY OR POLIES)
         17412 VINYLPYRROLIDONE
            63 VINYLPYRROLIDONES
         17437 VINYLPYRROLIDONE
                (VINYLPYRROLIDONE OR VINYLPYRROLIDONES)
          8160 POLY VINYLPYRROLIDONE
                (POLY(W)VINYLPYRROLIDONE)
        108917 POLYVINYL
           176 POLYVINYLS
        109039 POLYVINYL
                (POLYVINYL OR POLYVINYLS)
         26126 PYRROLIDONE
           775 PYRROLIDONES
         26372 PYRROLIDONE
                (PYRROLIDONE OR PYRROLIDONES)
          3529 POLYVINYL PYRROLIDONE
                (POLYVINYL(W)PYRROLIDONE)
        752990 POLY
             2 POLIES
        752991 POLY
                (POLY OR POLIES)
        438187 VINYL
           607 VINYLS
        438363 VINYL
                (VINYL OR VINYLS)
         26126 PYRROLIDONE
           775 PYRROLIDONES
         26372 PYRROLIDONE
                (PYRROLIDONE OR PYRROLIDONES)
          2218 POLY VINYL PYRROLIDONE
                (POLY(W)VINYL(W)PYRROLIDONE)
L3        38278 PVP OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE OR (POLY VINYLPYRROLIDONE) OR (POLYV
                INYL PYRROLIDONE) OR (POLY VINYL PYRROLIDONE)
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=> s l1 and l2 and l3
L4          11 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> d ti 1-11

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Pharmaceutical and cosmetic foams containing PEG and PEG derivatives and
     solvents and gelling agents

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Poly-vinylpyrrolidone electrospun composites and
     bio-composite sensing materials

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Luminol chemiluminescence catalysed by colloidal platinum nanoparticles

L4   ANSWER 4 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Self-decontaminating surface coatings comprising polymer

L4   ANSWER 5 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Vinylpyrrolidone polymer aqueous solutions and their manufacture

L4   ANSWER 6 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Foamable alcohol compositions, systems and methods of use

L4   ANSWER 7 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Nonaqueous single phase vehicles and formulations utilizing such vehicles

L4   ANSWER 8 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Electrospun enzyme-nanocomposite biosensor

L4   ANSWER 9 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Non-aqueous formulations containing biodegradable polymers and
     methionine and solvents for removing peroxides and
     reducing the oxidative degradation of drugs

L4   ANSWER 10 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Monitoring of sterilant apparatus and method for monitoring sterilant

L4   ANSWER 11 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Monitoring of sterilant apparatus and method for monitoring sterilant


=> d ibib abs 9

L4   ANSWER 9 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:1310054  CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20081030>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         144:57512
TITLE:                   Non-aqueous formulations containing biodegradable
                         polymers and methionine and solvents for
                         removing peroxides and reducing the
                         oxidative degradation of drugs
INVENTOR(S):             Fereira, Pamela J.; Desjardin, Michael A.; Rohloff,
                         Catherine M.; Berry, Stephen A.; Zlatkova-Karaslavova,
                         Ekaterina S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      USA
SOURCE:                  U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
                         Ser. No. 814,826.
```

CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050276856	A1	20051215	US 2005-183477	20050718
US 20050008661	A1	20050113	US 2004-814826	20040331
WO 2006083950	A2	20060810	WO 2006-US3524	20060201
WO 2006083950	A3	20061123		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
AU 2006210560	A1	20060810	AU 2006-210560	20060203
CA 2596860	A1	20060810	CA 2006-2596860	20060203
WO 2006084140	A2	20060810	WO 2006-US3858	20060203
WO 2006084140	A3	20070111		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1843747	A2	20071017	EP 2006-720234	20060203
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
JP 2008528699	T	20080731	JP 2007-554244	20060203
NO 2007004476	A	20071102	NO 2007-4476	20070903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2003-459300P	P	20030331
US 2004-814826	A2	20040331
US 2005-650252P	P	20050203
US 2005-183477	A	20050718
WO 2006-US3858	W	20060203

AB The present invention is related to materials and methods for forming polymeric delivery vehicles that reduces risk of oxidative degradation of a carried drug and the resulting compns. For example, stability of ω-IFN was improved by adding L- methionine into PVP to remove peroxides.

=> d ibib abs 5

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:193693 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20081030>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:230149
TITLE: Vinylpyrrolidone polymer aqueous solutions and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Miyai, Takashi; Nakajima, Mitsuru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007045853	A	20070222	JP 2005-228563	20050805
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-228563	20050805

AB In manufacture of vinylpyrrolidone polymer aqueous solns. by steps containing polymerization of N-vinylpyrrolidone (I)-based monomers in aqueous media in the presence of H2O2, metal catalysts, and ammonia, singlet O quenchers are allowed to exist in the reaction system in the polymerization step. Alternatively, nonvolatile organic bases are added to the polymer aqueous solns. Title solns. contain ≤2000 ppm HCO2H and do not contain organic polymerization initiators and/or their decomposed products. Storage of aqueous solns. containing vinylpyrrolidone polymers, HCO2H, and ammonia by the use of singlet O quenchers, and vinylpyrrolidone polymers, useful for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, dispersing agents, and additives in filter manufacture, prepared by heat-drying the aqueous solns., are also claimed. Thus, 450 parts I was polymerized in H2O containing Cu sulfate 0.00023, methionine 4.5, 25% NH4OH 3.6, and 30% H2O2 19.2 parts to give a 50% aqueous polyvinylpyrrolidone solution containing 1100 ppm HCO2H and 2000 ppm ammonia. The solution was dried at 150° to give polyvinylpyrrolidone without gelation.

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:37:07 ON 30 OCT 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:37:20 ON 30 OCT 2008
L1 96430 S METHIONINE
L2 256595 S PEROXIDE
L3 38278 S PVP OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE OR (POLY VINYLPYRROLIDONE) OR (PO
L4 11 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5 8500 S PEROXIDE (3A) (VALUE OR LEVEL)
L6 96430 S METHIONINE
L7 69 S L5(L) L6
L8 1636762 S POLYMER
L9 0 S L7 AND L8
L10 51 S L7 AND PY<2004

=> s l3 (L) l5
L11 2 L3 (L) L5

=> d ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:742417 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20081030>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:69146
TITLE: Developing an injectable formula containing an oxygen-sensitive drug: a case study of danofloxacin injectable
AUTHOR(S): Kasraian, Kasra; Kuzniar, Anna A.; Wilson, Gabrielle G.; Wood, Julia A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pfizer Central Research, Groton, CT, 06340, USA
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Development and Technology (1999), 4(4), 475-480
CODEN: PDTEFS; ISSN: 1083-7450
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 10 refs. The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of impurities in formulation components, antioxidants, formulation pH, and processing/packaging on the extent of color change associated with oxidation of danofloxacin injectable. The methods used in this study include reversed-phase HPLC, UV/VIS spectrophotometry, atomic absorption spectroscopy, visual observation, and iodometric titration for quantification of the antioxidant. The results from this study revealed that trace impurities from 2 different excipients significantly contributed to color change associated with oxidation PVP introduced trace levels of peroxides into the solution A second excipient also had a significant impact on stability because it introduced trace metal impurities into the product. The minimization of oxygen levels alone in the solution and headspace was not sufficient to completely eliminate the product instability. The addition of an antioxidant, monothioglycerol (MTG), resulted in a formulation less sensitive to processing variables. The impact of pH on the performance of MTG was also studied. At pH 7.5, MTG resulted in significant improvement in stability; however, at pH 6.0 it was not effective as an antioxidant. Process modifications alone may not be sufficient to prevent oxidation Chemical approaches, such as pH control, addition of an antioxidant, and control of components should be considered first as means of enhancing stability of oxygen-sensitive solns.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs 2

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:400898 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20081030>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:898
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 85:163a,166a
TITLE: Effect of silica on lipid peroxidation in the red cells
AUTHOR(S): Gabor, Silvia; Anca, Zoe
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Public Health Med. Res., Cluj, Rom.
SOURCE: Internationales Archiv fuer Arbeitsmedizin (1974), 32(4), 327-32
CODEN: IAANBS; ISSN: 0020-5923
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Five varieties of silica [7631-86-9] dust induced a significantly higher level of lipid peroxides in erythrocytes in vitro than was found in control samples. The hemolysis produced by silica dusts was associated with the formation of an appreciable amount of malonaldehyde,

indicating peroxidative cleavage of the polyunsatd. fatty acids. Pretreatment of the dusts with polyvinylpyridine N-oxide (PVP N-oxide) [9045-81-2] prevented any enhancement of lipid peroxidase [9003-99-0] activity. PVP N-oxide may act as a radical-trapping agent, blocking at the quartz surface the putative free radicals involved in the initiation of lipid peroxidn. induced by the dusts. The results obtained suggest that lipid peroxidn. of membrane-bound polyunsatd. fatty acids may be involved in the cytotoxic activity of silica dust. The damaging effect of silica dust on cells is discussed in the light of the theory of electron catalysis and in terms of damage to membranes by free radicals.